OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII. NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1831. NO. 31.

Dutch Bolting CLOTHS,

KEPT constantly for sale at the Old Stand of Jos. Harrod, Corner of Exchange and Middle-Street, at the importers prices by

S. K. WHITMORE.

S. K. WHITMORE

HAS just opened a prime assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS;

consisting of Sup. Blk., Brown, Blue, Olive and Mixt

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Flannels;

PRINTS of all colors and prices;—Sheetings; Shirtings; Linens; Hosiery, &c. &c.

☞The above will be offered at the *lowest prices* for cash.

Portland, Dec. 22. 6w28

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be TARDY in appreciating the TRUE SUBSTANCE, relative to the interest of both Shopkeeper and his customers

50 Bales and Cases

FRESH

Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE. BY

HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING of PLAIDS, CAMBLETS, Lace Veils, nice CALICOES, Blk. Sattins, Twill'd SILKS, Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock

BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS,

Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces *cheap*, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c. —*ALSO*—

1500 *lbs.* *PRIME LIVE GEESE*

FEATHERS;

2000 *lbs. RUSSIA. do.*

10 *PIECES ELEGANT*

CARPETINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices. H. POOR.

Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

NEW FALL

Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdkfs;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest *Cheap Store Prices.*

☞Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also.—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.

Jan. 1, 1831.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CHRISTIAN WARRIOR.

It was a sleepless night; but silent all—
Nor voice was heard save now and then the sigh
Of one who thought of distant home & friends
And parents dear. But oh distrustful night!
Throughout the camp 'twas painful to behold
The pallid face, his melancholy brow
Who once was happy in domestic life
And all the tender ties that bind a man to earth.
But ah the lust of fame! Ambition's spur
Breaks in and rifles many thoughtless hearts.
Both Peace and Love and all that life holds dear,
Are naught but baubles in ambition's eye.
But now what horror, what keen despair
The hapless warrior feels when now he sees
The light begin to dawn and the battle move,
The music sound, and columns forming fast
On the tented field; and glittering arms
And hostile foes advance in bright array.
Yon Sun shall cast his beams no more—
No more in him a thousand hearts rejoice.
Now hope is banish'd. Bloody death around
Terrific reigns, sole tyrant of the field.
A thousand volleys instantaneous burst
From iron tubes and as the mower's scythe
Sweep rank on rank the thick opposing foe.
Alas! the deep felt groan, the expiring shriek,
The ghastly form, the wide extended eye,
The mangl'd limbs, the gushing crimson stream,
The clouds of smoke, the cannon thrilling peal,
The din of arms, and all the warriors' rage,
Disclose a scene that fiends would faint to see!

Say, can the great Creator of the world,
Who loves perfection, purity and peace,
And with a sacred voice, as thunder loud,
Bids us love our neighbor as ourself;
Say, can He delight in impious strife,
In murder, blood and devastation dire?
Can ye who love the Savior's Golden Rule,
And with fervent hearts uplifted to the throne
Of Mercy, suing for peace and pardon
Be pleased with carnage, malice, blood and death?
Was this the precept of the Lamb of God,
When smitten, scourg'd and nail'd upon the tree?
Ah no! Father in heaven, forgive my foes,
For surely "they know not what they do."
Is this your prayer, ye followers of the Lamb,
When wielding in your hands the crimson steel,
And sending, to the world unknown, untri'd,
The affrighted soul, stain'd with blood and guilt?
'Tis sad indeed when Christians love to war,
If such they be, who bear the epithet,
And still obey the creed of Mahomet,
Or Juggurnaut, or Pagan Cannibal,
And thus betray the holy peaceful Rule
Of Him who once announc'd good will to men,
And Peace, blest Peace, to Jew and Gentile both,
And love to all. But how degenerate now!
Brother with brother goes to war, and turns
Savage too, to butcher with cruel hand.
Is this the doctrine of Immanuel,
To outdo Mahomet in foulest crime?
Christian? Thou whose daily prayer it is,
That your Religion may fill the wide earth,
That Love and Peace may occupy each heart,
That all may know the joys of pardon'd sin!
Think oh, think what stumbling block thou art
To infidels and pagans, if your Faith
Permits a practice so foul, so savage,
As that of murder, blood and mortal strife?
Think, what have those, above the savage
Whereof to boast? What profit would there be,
If all the world were Christians such as thou?
There still would be war—armies and fleets
Would fight and fire; yes, just as they do now!
Thus if Christians fight, what end would there
Be to bloody war, if men were Christians all,
All, mussulmen might be, just as well,
And fight without hypocrisy and the garb
Of love profess'd to all. Mahometans
Then might meet Mahometans face to face,
And raise the flag of Christ and Alcoran
In open day—and for crimes most cruel,
Demand the highest seat in Paradise.
Christ and Mahomet rank to rank resound,
And pledge eternal bliss to bloodiest hands!
Ah, Christian Friend! Come, follow peace with all,
Renounce unholy war and all its ills,—
Pursue the arts of Peace and Charity,—
And let the world be taught, how blest it is,
To cultivate the bonds of brotherhood,
And Christian love and social fellowship.

JUSTUS.

There is a sermon in the following little sentence, if those who are toiling for fame and influence would but stop and consider it. How strange that when the road to the heart is so plain and easy by kind offices and the uniform exercises of benevolence and good nature, so few are travelling in it, while all are struggling to gain the good opinion of the world! "Talents may strike, genius may dazzle, learning may astonish, and power may awe; but kindness of heart will win universal esteem and love, and is the cheapest mode of gaining a lasting hold in the affections and remembrance of mankind.

In Boston there were but *forty hours* of sunshine during the month of November!

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONTINUED.

"But I see no light," cried Mrs. Arnold. "They have closed all the shutters, I suppose," said Emma. "If I ever have a house," said Cornelia, "I shall remember this dreadful night, and never close a shutter." A violent blast of wind with the snow full in their faces, put an end to conversation. John unharnessed the horses, and followed the fatigued group. Mrs. Arnold, incapable of exertion, was with difficulty borne along by her husband and eldest daughter, while the more timid Emma followed. The distance of a few rods was not accomplished under half an hour and they almost sunk at the threshhold of the door, at which they had hardly stopped to knock; but vain were all their efforts to make themselves heard; no friendly voice bade them walk in, no footstep approached, and only the howling of the winds and the echo of their own endeavors was audible. In this emergency, John was sent round to another part of the house, which they now concluded uninhabited; the hopes of obtaining a shelter operated on his feelings, he found a window less exposed to the storm and without difficulty entered it and soon found the door at which his master was still making unavailing efforts; this was barred and bolted but both bolts and bars gave way to the Herculean strength of John.

"There is not a soul within, sir, but I have found a passage, and we shall at least be under cover during this terrible Yankee storm."

They all entered into a long entry, and the moon being at her zenith, though obscured by the storm gave light from the open door and large window which illuminated a stair case, and without difficulty they made their way into a large apartment, which was apparently furnished, but the prospect was extremely dreary, and all exertion being now at an end, Mrs. Arnold sunk into a state of insensibility upon a chair. In this state the fortitude of Cornelia did not desert her; she disencumbered herself of her outside garments, her shoes and the snow they contained, and finding Emma incapable of giving any assistance, performed the same service to her insensible mother, rubbed her hands and feet in her own hands, and endeavored to resuscitate her, with all the ardor of filial affection. Arnold recollected the liquor case in the carriage, and with John set off to obtain that and the other things. In fair weather, this would have been but the work of a few minutes, it was now that of many; even Cornelia began to fear her mother was entirely dead, and her father and servant were lost in the snow. An ardent and hardly audible petition was put up to Him who created and sustains all worlds. Emma, worn out with her unavailing fears, now fell into hysterics. She uttered at one moment the most frightful screams, and at others the most discordant laughter. When Cornelia almost despaired, she heard the voice of her father;—he entered with the contents of the carriage, and immediately forced a small quantity of the cordial down the throat of his still insensible wife; the gasp she gave showed returning life; he then insisted that his daughter snould take a glass. Cornelia readily received it, but he was obliged to apply force to get it into Emma's mouth; the suffocating sensation joined to the warmth in her stomach, restored her almost lost reason, and she followed her father's direction in taking off her coat and outside shoes, and then lent her feeble aid to her more useful sister, who was rubbing the feet of her mother with brandy, at the same time, her afflicted husband was bathing her face, neck, and hands with this renovating liquor.

"My children," said Arnold, "I fear we must all die here; it is impossible to exist without fire, and that cannot possibly be procured."

"I think, sir," said John, "you are mistaken. I have brought the lamps from the carriage, and have my fire works and tinder with me, in my pocket, and I have rubbed my hands till I can feel them, and will now try to strike fire."

The first, second, and third attempt to light the tinder failed, but the fourth succeeded, and the bright blaze of the tinder was communicated to one lamp, and then, fearful that it might be extinguished, to the other.

"What a mercy," said Cornelia, "my dear mother, look, we have a light."

John, indefatigable in his exertions now sought for the chimney;—large and capacious, it was soon found to occupy almost the whole side of the apartment, and to the joy and surprise of them all, it was filled with fuel, so dry and combustible, that in a few minutes the cheerful blaze illuminated the room, and the stiffened and chilled limbs, renovated by the invigorating warmth, began to encourage those hopes which had nearly forsaken them.

Cornelia now left her mother to assist John in search of some means of preparing food, for they had taken nothing since early in the morning; their many exertions had been great, their anxiety unremitted, and the little spirit which had so refreshed them, rendered them all susceptible to the calls of hunger. In the kitchen, which was opposite to the room they were in, they found a tea-kettle and skillet; and the clean snow was soon converted into a fluid by the warmth of the fire.

Upon a table under the glass, Cornelia found a set of old fashioned china, though the tea-pot would not receive more than two cups of water at a time, it was filled with joy, by the delighted Cornelia. The table was set, the contents of the tea caddy infused in the boiling water, and a good steak, with the sausages and bread were placed upon the table, and after turning out a cup of tea for her mother, and almost forcing the meat to her mouth, she urged her father to thank God for mercies so seasonable and so unlooked for, in a situation like the present.

Mrs. Arnold's soft and sickly smile blest her daughter, while Emma, though thankful, still repined. The welcome meal ended, and the wants of the faithful domestic supplied, Mr. Arnold observed, "that as the house seemed furnished below stairs, he did not doubt but what the chambers contained beds, and let them belong to whom they may," he subjoined, "I will doubly repay for the comforts we have found, so, my dear girls, take a light and see if further conveniences can be found, for your mother is ill able to bear sitting up all night, and in truth, I should myself like the blessing of a feather bed."

Cornelia arose with alacrity to obey her father's request; but Emma declared she would not venture up stairs, nor could she stay alone with her mother.

"Well then," said Cornelia, "I will go alone, I have no fears to deter me." But her father insisted upon accompanying her and with John and the lamp they ascended the stair case and found two apartments furnished with beds well curtained and well clothed, but as the chambers felt damp and cold, for the snow had found its way through the fissures by the windows, they thought it unsafe to lodge in them, and the beds with the clothes were tumbled down stairs, and soon made up on the floor. The family did not undress; the young ladies took possession of one of the beds, and their parents were made comfortable in the other. John piled on the wood, the fire burned bright, the room was warm, and wrapping himself in his coat and a blanket, he took possession of a large chair; the lamps were extinguished, and after commending themselves to the Power who had so far preserved them, they all sunk in a repose sound and refreshing, nor awaked till the morning was far advanced.

The storm was in no way abated; the snow continued to fall with fury unknown to the travellers. The large apartment presented a very desolate and uncomfortable appearance, it was low but spacious, furnished with old fashioned furniture, but good. The floor had been sanded, and its once even surface was now in a thousand forms, while the melted snow that had been shaken from their clothes and feet, lay in little dirty puddles; the beds upon the ground, the hearth dirty, and the fire nearly extinguished, presented a dismal spectacle indeed. Both of the sisters were unused to domestic labors, and their minds and persons alike unfit to encounter evils of any kind, or to contend with difficulties. The education of Cornelia had been different from that of her sister; her residence in the country had caused her to exercise, running from field to field, from room to room, skipping alike up and down the stairs and the hills that interspersed the interval, assisting in many domestic avocations; attending to the milking of the cows and presiding in dairy, kitchen or pantry work, would not affright her—and yet her mind had been cultivated with no small care; the most assiduous attention had been paid to polish and adorn it, her mental powers were of a very high order. She had heard of evils, and had mitigated sorrows, but, as yet, she had never encountered any, and when she amused herself in fancying what might be her fate, her imagination had pictured scenes of distress, difficulty, and danger, and she had called upon her fortitude and courage to assist her, in fancy, to conquer vast evils. But such a scene as the present had never been presented; in a strange land, in an old uninhabited mansion almost without food, a sick mother, an afflicted and impatient father, and an imbecile sister; in the midst of mountains of snow, which the howling wind was drifting in a thousand strange and lofty columns, which the still descending clouds were increasing, and only one servant; true, he was a most excellent and attached one, and nothing seemed beyond his exertion to contend with or to perform.

She was the first to awake, and she had no time to reflect; to act was required of her, and to render the appearance of things less confused before her parents awoke, was the first thing she was to do. She roused John and while he was replenishing the fire, she was folding up and disposing their clothes, dusting the furniture, brushing up the hearth, and lastly in removing the bed, on which she suffered Emma to sleep till the last moment; the tea-kettle was again filled, though not with snow, for John's anxiety for the horses had induced him to search for a well, which, with a pail hung to it, was found but just outside the kitchen door. Again, she exclaimed, "what a blessing! we have not only water for our tea and to quench our thirst, but to wash in." This necessary act performed, she prepared the table for breakfast, and upon examining the contents of the tea and sugar caddy, sufficient of these luxuries were found, to last a week; but as she viewed the remains of the loaf of bread and the scanty supply of meat, and looked at the storm without, her heart sunk within her.—"Elisha was fed by the ravens," she thought, and the widow's oil and meat did not fail; her hope and faith became invigorated and she proceeded with alacrity in her labors. Her parents still slept and she prevailed upon the timid Emma to go over every part of the house with her. There was no want of good but ancient furniture, bed clothes in abundance, a variety of kitchen utensils, and a wood house which adjoined, full of fine dry wood.

TO BE CONTINUED.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In meeting together for the first time on this occasion, it would be ungrateful as well as unusual, to forbear to acknowledge the innumerable privileges and blessings, conferred upon us as a people by the benificence of a kind and bountiful providence. During the past year, the seasons have been unusually productive, health and peace have continued to prevail throughout the land, and the labours and industry of every class of our fellow citizens have in general received an abundant reward.—While other nations of the world have been suffering under the oppression of arbitrary power, the barbarous relic of former ages, or struggling with an inspiring energy for the unalienable rights of freedom and self-government, we have continued in the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of all those civil and religious privileges, which were bequeathed to us by the valor and exertions of our forefathers, without any event having occurred to diminish our confidence that they will be transmitted unimpared to future generations. In view of these distinguishing realities, it may well be doubted, if we ever had more abundant cause, than at present, to be satisfied with our condition as a people, and for heartfelt thankfulness towards that Being, who regulates the seasons, and controls the destinies of men and nations.

Agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, we have been designated by the suffrages of our fellow citizens as their agents, and are now assembled to perform the sacred duties devolved upon us by that constitution, and the nature of the trusts we have accepted, to deliberate and consult together for the public weal, to guard the civil and religious liberties of the citizens, and generally by good and wholesome laws to provide for the welfare and lasting prosperity of the State. Although many of us have been delegated by comparatively small portions of the people, yet, when assembled here, we are to consider ourselves as agents of the whole State and to consult the particular interests of our local constituents only so far as may be consistent with the duty which we owe to the community; and in all our deliberations, it behooves us, while sacredly adhering to the constitution as our guide, to divest ourselves of sectional and partial prejudices, and to act together in harmony and patriotism, with the single view to promote the public good.

From the complicated concerns of our national affairs generally we are relieved by a judicious reference of them, under the federal constitution, to the President and Congress of the United States.—But as citizens of this extended republic, we are all immediately and deeply interested in the measures and policy which they may adopt and pursue. And at the present time, in an especial manner, our attention is necessarily directed towards them by the consideration that some of our most important interests and claims as a separate State, are directly dependent upon, or under the control of the general government. For the faithful

and prudent management of these concerns, we must rely upon those public agents, to whom the nation has confided the important trust. It becomes, therefore, highly interesting to this people, that nothing should occur to interrupt the harmony and good understanding, which have heretofore existed between the national and state authorities. The relative and corresponding rights and obligations of each are prescribed and defined in the federal constitution, or, are necessarily inferred from the nature and intent of that original compact. While the general government shall keep within the strict limits of their constitutional power, shall preserve inviolate the rights and sovereignty of the States, and impartially consult and promote the general welfare of the nation, this State, as a constituent member of the American confederation, is bound by constitutional duty as well as by interest, to contribute according to its means, to sustain the respectability, and support the legitimate authority of that government. So on the other hand, the United States are under obligations to regard and enforce our just claims, to guarantee our republican institutions, and to protect our territory from the encroachments of foreign invasion.

In pursuance of these obligations, as I apprehend them, an inquiry has recently been instituted, under the authority of the general government, into the boundary between this state and the British Province of New Brunswick. In adopting this measure, it is not contended by the United States, that they have the power to aleniate, by negociation or otherwise, from the jurisdiction of a sovereign State of the Union and portion of its territorial limits. And though this State has never assented to a compromise of her rights by arbitration, yet it is hoped that no occasion will arise for future discussion in relation to this subject, as it cannot be otherwise than expected, that the result will be in conformity to the stipulations of treaties, and the incontrovertible justice of our claim.

I regret that it is not in my power to give more definite information of the progress which has been made towards a final adjustment of this controversy between the two nations. The delay has probably been occasioned by the late disturbances in the dominions of the King of the Neatherlands, the power to whom this subject was referred for arbitrament, agreeably to the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent. In selecting this umpire to decide between the conflicting claims of independant nations, it cannot be doubted that regard was had to the efficient character as well as to personal honor and private worth of the individual. But recent events having deprived the monarch of the greatest portion of his kingdom by a revolution, thus rendering him necessarily dependant upon foreign power for succour and support, his political situation has been so essentially changed, that it may be doubtful at least whether he will give a decision on this delicate and important question, which was referred to him under circumstances so essentially different from those which at present exist.—If the effect of this revolution should be to unite in still closer bonds of amity the former friendly and intimate relations of the king of the Neatherlands with Great Britain, which seems to be probable, it must be considered that the agreement to refer would, in that event, be rendered of no avail. Whatever confidence may be put in the justice of our cause, however clearly our right may be shewn in argument, we certainly could not be willing to submit to the umpirage of a sovereign, who is not only the ally but who, by the force of circumstances, may have become in some measure, the dependant ally of Great Britain. These events have naturally and justly given rise to the anxiety which is felt on this subject. We have every reason, however, to have confidence in the good wishes and exertions of the Piesident towards a satisfactory settlement of this important question.—And his appointment of a minister from among the citizens of this State, well acquainted with the merits of the case, to present our arguments to the umpire for decision, has increased our assurance of the desire of the federal government to consult our wishes and give satisfaction to the people of this State. I am not aware that any thing at present remains to be done by the legislature, that can facilitate the inquiry, or affect the result.

It affords me pleasure to be enabled to state, that the claim of this State in common with Massachusetts on the national government for services rendered by the militia during the last war with G. Britain, is in a train to be finally adjusted and settled. At the last session of Congress an act was passed, authorizing the payment af a considerable portion of this claim, estimated to amount to more than four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, one third part of which, according to the act of separation, after it shall have been paid to Massachusetts, is to be received by Maine. The interest upon this amount may be a subject of discussion, but it is confidently believed that it will be allowed in conformity to the principles which have governed in the settlement of similar claims from other States. It may be necessary that measures should be adopted to procure the receipt of this money into the treasury of the State, the payment of which seems still to be subjected to great delays, and also to provide a mode for its most secure and profitable investment when received. The whole amount, after deducting the public debt of the state, has already been appropriated by the act providing for the promotion of education, as a fund, to be reserved for the support of primary schools

The course, which has been persued by the general government in the appropriations for the purposes of intenal improvement, has heretofore received the attention of a previous legislature, and from the direct bearing, which it has upon the equal right, interests, and soveeignty of the individual States, has become a subject of too great importance to be now regarded with indifference, or suffered to pass by without being presented to the consideration of the legislature and people of this State.—If it should continue to be the policy of the U. States to raise an aanual revenue from duties on imports and from other sources, more than sufficient for the gradual extiuction of the public debt, and the ordinary expenses of the government, the surplus fund will remain in the national treasury, without any benefit resulting therefrom to the people, or some constitutional mode must be devised for its appropriation and expenditure. Perhaps no plan could be suggested less objectionable, or more conducive to the interests of this State, and of the Union, than the one which proposes the apportionment of this fund among the several States according to their ratio of representation, to be by them expended for internal improvements, and the promotion of education. The extent of our public lands, the settlement and value of which might be greatly promoted by roads and canals, our numerous rivers, many of which by a comparatively small expense, might be rendered navigable with boats nearly or quite to their sources; our schools ond seminaries of learning, whose prosperity and usefulness might be much advanced by additional encouragement; all conclusively demonstrate the immense benefits that would arise to the State from liberal appropriations for the promotion of education, and work of public utility. The mode adopted by the general government in the appropriations heretofore made for works of this kind, exclusive of the doubts existing as to the constitutional power, has been attended with difficulties, and is liable to many objections. More than five millions of dollars have been already appropriated by Congress for this purpose, and other works, the costs of which are estimated at nearly a hundred millions more, have been proposed or contemplated.—It cannot be denied, that these works in general are more for the interests of particular sections of the country, than for the general benefit of the nation.—It its difficult to perceive justice of this system of partial appropriation, which in effect takes from the common fund the property belonging to the people of one of the Union, and, without their consent, bestows it upon another. By an equitable apportionment of the funds among the several States, these objections would be obviated and it is believed that much would also be gained by entrusting States with the expenditures of the appropriations. For the general government cannot be presumed to possess the means, in many cases, of correctly determining the relative utility of a public work, or of conducting its execution with the greatest economy and to the general satisfaction of the people, in an equal degree with the legislature of the State, within whose territory such improvements are contemplated. Besides, the present mode of making appropriations by Congress, without an established and uniform system, opens the door for the practice of local partialities, and dangerous combinations among the representatives from different sections of the Union, and will unless experience deceives us, become a fruitful source of collision and jealousy between the several States, which the prudent and patriotic should dread, and earnestly seek to avoid, as they would every evil, that may threaten, in any degree, to interrupt the harmony or endanger the cordial union of our confederated republics.

These views I confidently believe to be in accordance with the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this State, and a previous legislature, with great unamity, gave them their sanction by the unequivocal expression of their opinion. It is gratifying also to know, that the subject has lately received from the Executive of the United States that consideration which its importance demands, and from which we are authorized to conclude, that a speedy check will be put to the further extension of this questionable policy, either by the power of Congress, or by the exercise of the high responsibility confided by the constitution in a co-ordinate department of the federal government.

The correct and prudent management of our public lands is an object of the first importance, and from the circumstances connected with them, is attended with difficulties and embarrassments. A large portion of the most valuable lands have been sold in townships to individuals, and in many cases at a comparatively low price. It is probable that their value would have been increased by delaying the sale for a few years, provided the timber could have been preserved from depredations. But the proceeds of the sales of these lands are of small consequence in comparison to the benefits which the State would derive from their actual settlement. All our measures in relation to them should, therefore, be principally directed to the promotion of this object. And if by giving them away to actual settlers, the wilderness could in a few years, be converted into flourishing villages, inhabited by an industrious and virtuous population, the interest and prosperity of the State would thereby be more effectually promoted, than by any sales, however advantageous in other respects, without attaining this more desirable and important object. It is true, that purchasers of large tracts of land have many inducements to sell the same to actual settlers, especially after the most valuable timber upon them shall have been disposed of. But from the large quantities that have recently been sold by the State, the market is at present supplied; and the expediency of checking the sale of large tracts of land to individual proprietors, and affording additional encouragement to actual settlers, is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

The unsettled state of the North Eastern boundary, and also the tenure, by which these lands are held by this State in common with Massachusetts, cannot fail of proving disadvantageous and perplexing to the interests of both States. The improvement of the lands by making roads, clearing the obstructions in the rivers, and by other means, thus enhancing their value and promoting their settlement, is impeded by the necessity of requiring the co-operation of another State, which inconvenience is but partially remedied by the divisions into townships, as heretofore practised, to be held by the two States in severality. In some respects it would be more beneficial to both States that partition should be made of all the undivided lands into two entire parts, each of which would then be more exclusively under the control of the State to which it belonged. Still, I am persuaded, that in any plan that could be devised, difficulties and objections might reasonably be apprehended, which a prudent foresight would require, if possible, to be guarded against and avoided. That Massachusetts should continue to possess within the limits of this State so great a portion of the territory, which is thus placed beyond our control, and over which our jurisdiction can be but partially extended, is an analomy, which the public feeling, the interest, and future prosperity of this rising State imperiously require to be removed, if an arrangement for this purpose can be effected on any just and reasonable terms. Such an arrangement would, it is believed, insure a continuance of the harmony now existing, and contribute essentially to promote the mutual interests of both States. In addition to these considerations, the magnanimity of our parent Commonwealth, so signally manifested in her assent to our separation, in compliance with the wishes of that portion of her people, now constituting this State, affords a strong assurance, that a negotiation instituted for the purchase of her lands for a just and adequate equivalent, would not prove in the result to have been fruitless and unavailing.

When the North Eastern boundary shall have been definitely settled a favorable opportunity will be presented for attempting to effect this purchase, if it should be deemed expedient, as a portion of the military claim, when received would constitute a fund for the payment, without the necessity of having recourse to any additional taxation upon the people; and the lands and their proceeds might be reserved as a fund for the promotion of education, as contemplated by the act of 1828.

As it is certain that the great capital of our state is land, which must be rendered productive by the skill and industry of the farmer, and as a great portion of our citizens are necessarily devoted to the cultivation of the soil, it is important that encouragement should be afforded to this the most ancient and useful of all employments. I believe it would be beneficial to the state, that agricultural association and experiments, for the purpose of determining what articles can be cultivated to the most advantage in our soil and climate, what modes of culture and kinds of manure are most suitable, and also for improving the breeds and qualities of the different kinds of animals raised on farms, should be promoted by the aid of the legislature.

The public roads, which have been undertaken by the authority of the state, are progressing, and, in some instances, have been completed. The reports of the agents of the Mettanawcook road, and of the Baring road, will be laid before you, and will require your consideration.

The Canada road, according to the report of the agent appointed to examine and inspect it, appears to have been completed during the past year, and is now believed to be safe and convenient for travellers. An easy communication, thus opened between this state and our friendly neighbors, cannot fail to be mutually beneficial. It will afford an opportunity for the increase of our trade, by the interchange of commodities, will promote the sale and settlement of the state's land in the vicinity of the route, and contribute to a continuance of the very friendly understanding now happily subsisting. The greatest inconvenience that exists in passing this road is the want of suitable houses of entertainment established at proper distances throughout the route. In order, with as little delay as possible, to remedy this deficiency, I would respectfully suggest the appropriation of a lot of land, at the most eligible situation, for the use of the person, who, within a limited time, shall erect thereon suitable buildings to be occupied, for a stipulated number of years as a public house for the accommodation of travellers.

Before closing this subject, it becomes my duty to state, that information has been received from a respectable source, that a part of the road lately completed, passes over the Bald Mountain, in a direction different from that prescribed by the resolve of the State. The executive department of the last year declined paying the balance of the appropriation claimed by the contractors, in order that the subject might be referred to the consideration of the legislature.

In the erection of the State House at Augusta, much progress has been made. The exterior walls and colonade are completed. The finishing of the interior is the principal work that remains to be done, and will require an additional appropriation to be made by the legislature. This building, constructed of the most beautiful and durable materials, on a plan combining architectural symmetry and elegance with utility, I have reason to expect may be put in readiness to accommodate the legislature by the time contemplated by law for the removal of the government to that future capitol of the State.

The States Prison at Thomaston has received a large share of the careful attention of the government, and under its general superintendence seems to be attaining a salutary condition for the economical punishment of convicts, and the gradual reform of its unhappy, because vicious occupants. That this penitentiary is capable of being improved, and its affairs conducted with more skill and economy than heretofore is possible and perhaps probable. But when we consider that it is a recent institution, that the agents entrusted with its control have had but little opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with the best and most economical mode of managing its concerns, and regulating its manufactures, the results are as favorable upon the whole as could have been reasonably anticipated. The provision for the establishment of a Sunday School, and for literary and religious instruction within the prison, will, it is believed, be attended with salutary effects in conducing to a reformation in the character of the convicts, a subject of the first importance to be considered in every system of prison discipline. Further to promote this benevolent object, it is recommended that the prisoners should be kept separate from each other so far as possible, especially during the night; lest by communicating together, the old and most hardened offenders should become active instructers in crime, and the prison, instead of being a place for reform, should be converted into a seminary for the teaching of every kind of vice. For further information in detail, as to the concerns of this prison, I refer you to the Reports of the Inspectors and Warden, which will be laid before you.

Our literary institutions are in a prosperous state, and, under the fostering care of the government, spreading the influence of mental light and good morals among the people. For the correct management and progressive improvement of these institutions we cannot feel too anxious, since on education depends so much of our happiness, and the security of our free government.

The Colleges at Brunswick and Waterville have heretofore partaken largely of the public munificence. Their usefulness and prosperity have been promoted and sustained by the annual donations which have been granted to them, agreeably to that provision of the constitution, which imperatively makes it the duty of the legislature to encourage and suitably to endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State.—That this public bounty has not been injudiciously bestowed, or misapplied, is to be inferred from the flourishing condition of these colleges, the ability and diligence of their several professors, and the increasing number of their students, a great proportion of whom are enabled to obtain their instruction gratuitously by the aid afforded them from the grant of the State. The time limited in the acts providing for these annual donations will expire during the present year. And the land of these institutions being at present unproductive, they must necessarily rely, for some years to come, upon the aid of the government,—or their usefulness and prosperity will be much impaired, if not totally destroyed. I am sensible that the importance of continuing to cherish our seminaries of learning, those institutions devoted to the ennobling pursuits of literature and science, founded and endowed exclusively for the purpose of disseminating the inestimable benefits of a good education and correct principles among the rising generation, can receive no additional weight from any arguments or remarks in my power to make. I respectfully recommend the whole subject to your consideration, with confidence that it will receive such direction, as shall render these institutions responsible to the legislature and the people for the faithful employment of the bounties of the government, and shall best comport with the honor and lasting interests of the State.

During the present year, the charters of all the Banks incorporated by the State, with one or two exceptions, by the terms of their limitations will have expired. An opportunity is thus presented for an inquiry into the manner in which they respectively have been conducted, how far the public interest and accommodation have been promoted by their operations, and if it should be considered expedient to renew their charters, to enact such terms and provisions, as should lead to establish a sound currency, and, protect as far as may be practicable, the individual interests of the stockholders, while the most perfect security is afforded to the public for the correct and faithful management of these institutions.

As it is important that provisions should be made for the safe and profitable investment of the amount to be received on account of the militia claim, it has been suggested that our banking system should be arranged in reference to the attainment of this object. For this purpose, two different plans have been contemplated. One is the establishment of a State Bank with branches, the stock to be held jointly by the State and by individuals, similar to the Bank of the U. States. But to the adoption of this measure numerous, and to my mind unanswerable objections are presented, which it may not be necessary at this time to enumerate. Another less objectionable plan, which I respectfully recommend to your consideration, proposes that provision should be made in the charter of the banks hereafter to be incorporated, or renewed, authorising the State, at any time when the public interest should render it expedient, to take a limited amount in addition to the capital stock of any such bank, with power to appoint one or more directors, in proportion to the amount of stock thus taken.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the transactions and to ascertain the condition of the several banks in the State will be laid before you, by which it appears that they are all in a sound condition, well entitled to public confidence, and have substantially conformed to the law, and the rules and regulations prescribed in their respective charters of incorporation.

At the present session of the legislature, the period has arrived in which it is required by the constitution that a new valuation of the taxable property in the State shall be taken, the number of the inhabitants ascertained, and a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives established.

With regret I have observed of late a disposition to disparage the militia, and discourage individual exertions to promote its decipline and efficiency. The privilege of bearing arms is amongst the most important of the rights guaranteed to the citizens by the provisions of the federal constitution. This privilege would be useless to the people for protection or self-defence, without an efficient system of combined operation. In a country like ours, whose free and republican forms of government are necessarily opposed to large and permanent military establishments, the local militia affords, in the first instance, our only armed defence in time of war, and at all times constitutes the only armed power which the State government can command to protect the civil authority, and enforce a due obedience to the laws.—Prudence and patriotism would also require us to anticipate and guard against the evils, which have ever proved the ruin of other republics. If it should be the fortune of this nation to be again involved in war, which history and experience shew to be at least probable, victorious armies and successful generals, might arise, whose power and ambition would require stronger restraints, than written laws and constitutions could afford. In such an event nothing but a people armed, and so organized and trained as to feel a confidence in their own strength, could keep in awe unprincipled ambition; and constitute, as it were, a national guard to protect and preserve the liberty of their country.

From a full conviction, therefore, of the importance of cherishing our militia, I cannot too strongly recommend the adoption of, or continued adherence to that aystem of discipline and organization, which may be sonsidered best calculated to render the establishment respectable and efficient.

The standing laws now in force in this State, require at present, it is believed, little or no alteration. In their operation they continue in general to produce their designed effects, and are in accordance with the public sentiment and the wants of the community. It would be unsafe, therefore, without urgent reasons and merely from the often delusive hope of improving our condition by an untried experiment, to attempt any sudden and material alteration in the leading principles of those laws and usages, which were transmitted to us by our fathers, under which they prospered and were happy, and which now being well known and understood, constitute the main pillars in the structure of our civil liberties.

The law on one subject, may form an exception to the general code, and from the interest recently manifested in relation to it, as well as from its intrinsic importance, may be deserving of your consideration. I allude to imprisonment for debts arising on civil contracts. I am aware that the practice is supported by the sanction of antiquity, and that a radical change in favor of the personal liberty of the debtor may be viewed by some as an innovation upon established usage, which the occasion and the public interest seem not to warrant or require

But the laws upon this subject have already by frequent revisions been greatly moderated from their former rigor, and do now, in most cases, authorize merely a nominal imprisonment, which may occasion considerable expense and vexation to the debtor, without affording any additional security or benefit to the creditor. And the increasing progress of the liberal sentiments of the age seems clearly to indicate, that the period in this country is rapidly approaching, when *honest* poverty and misfortune shall no longer be subjected to the punishment which is due only to fraud and to crime.

The effect of the indiscriminate imprisonment of the honest and the dishonest, the debtor and the felon, is in many respects injurious to the morals and welfare of the community. It disheartens and paralyses the debtor, renders him less able to pay his debts, to support himself or family, and deprives society of the benefits that might be derived from his industry and talents. Imprisonment as a punishment, is divested of the odium and disgrace which should ever attend it, and thus becomes less efficacious in deterring the unprincipled from the commission of fraud upon their creditors, as well as from other offences. In order to remedy these evils, let it be the object of the law, while it enforces it sanctions, to make a distinction between poverty and fraud, misfortune and crime. If the debtor be dishonest, and has secreted or transferred his property, with intent to defraud his creditors, let the law, while it protects the poor and honest from arrest and imprisonment for debts hereafter contracted provide a remedy, more scrutinizing than the present one, for the detection of the fraud, and a compulsory process against the fraudulent debtor, by which payment of his debts may be more effectually secured and enforced.

In connection with this subject, the assignments of property, so frequently made of late by insolvent debtors for the benefit of their creditors, may be mentioned, as requiring some salutary regulations to be established by law for the equitable distribution of the property assigned among all the creditors, who after notice shall assent to the assignment.—By the mutual consent of the debtor and his creditors these assignments may thus be made to operate as a voluntary insolvent law, and promote in most cases the interests of all the parties concerned.—Unjust preferences of favored creditors made in these assignments, and fraudulent attachments of property, for pretended debts, should also be guarded against by the law.

These subjects are suggested, with the view that they might elicit the public attention, and at this, or some less busy session of the legislature, receive the consideration, to which they may appear to be entitled.

I have now suggested the principal topics to which I have deemed it proper, at the present time to invite your attention. Should any thing further occur, of which it may appear interesting that you should be informed, I shall make it the subject of another communication. It only remains for me to assure you of my cordial co-operation in all measures interesting to our State and country, and to express my confident hopes, that harmony and justice under the influence of that Wisdom which is from above, will prevail in all your deliberations, and that after having finished the arduous and accumulated business of the present session, you may return to your homes, animated with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged your duties, and receive as a merited reward, the cordial approbation of your constituents.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Council Chamber, }
Portland, Jan, 8, 1831. }

The population of the Territory of Arkansas is ascertained to be about 29,-000, an increase of more than 100 per cent, since the census of 1820.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

We notice the leading article in the last Jeffersonian, not for the purpose of correcting the silly falsehood to which it gives currency, that Governor Hunton "employed the last hours of his administration in appointing multitudes of Justices of the Peace in different parts of the State"—every citizen has the means of refutation by asking, in his own town, who has been appointed. Much less do we wish, at this time, to enter into a vindication of the majority of the last Legislature. All reflecting and honest men will know that the embarrassments and delays of the last Legislature are justly chargeable on the, then, minority. If we should be so fortunate as to have more despatch this winter, it will be because we have a minority disposed to be faithful to their trust. Our object is simply to show our friends how utterly heartless and incincere are the denunciations of Federalism, made by the Jackson party against the Republicans. The State Government of last year is denominated a "federal dynasty," and the Jackson success of the present year is called "triumphant democracy." Now who is the individual who thus speaks. We cannot help, (however indocorous it may be) looking behind the sentiment to the author. The Hon. Gentleman, who now sets in the Editorial Chair of the Jeffersonian and is so horror stricken at the Federalism of the last year's State Government, is in fact and in truth one of the most decided Federalists in the County of Oxford. If Federalism be an honor or a disgrace he is entitled to a full share. It is in vain that we are told that singing praises to Jackson for three whole years, at the tune of one hundred and seventy-five dollars a year, is enough to change his political character. We have no faith in any such change. Federalism is Federalism in a Jackson man as well as National Republican. We should be pleased to have the Editor improve his present opportunity, to give the public the evidence of his personal title to Democracy. We have some reminiscences, which may have an important bearing on the case, which we should, probably, be willing to let him have the benefit of

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

The Government of Georgia seem to be rapidly approaching a fearful crisis. On the 22d of Dec. the Governor was served with an injunction from the Supreme Court of the U. States to stay the execution of Tassels, a Cherokee Indian, convicted under the laws of Georgia of the murder of a Cherokee in the Cherokee Territory. The object of the injunction was to try the authority of Georgia to extend her laws over the Cherokee Territory. The injunction was received with utter contempt both by the Governor and Legislature of Georgia. Resolutions were passed by the Legislature directing the Governor, in contempt of the laws of the United States, to proceed and execute the Indian. The execution was to take place on the 24th of Dec. and probably did. If the madness of Georgia has carried her this length it will become all, who are attached to the Union of the States, to reflect seriously on the alarming consequences. Is the Union of the States so easily dissolved?—Is it something or is it nothing?

We shall, next week, publish such documents and comments on this subject, as will enable our friends to see it in all its important bearings.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our journal of the prooceedings of the Legislature is necessarily very imperfect.—we have not space to make it more full; we hope to have more room in future. No business has been matured excepting a resolve giving all the State Printing to the Argus. This was done with great promptness, even before a committee on engrossed bills had been appointed in the house. To make the reward equal to the merits of the Argus we find the Legislature are directing more printing than usual. The Council Chamber is said to be besieged by a powerful army of well dressed office seekers,—we pity the Governor. We notice that one Roscoe G. Green has been chosen Secretary of State—wonder who he is—we never heard of him up in Oxford. The Governor's message will be found in our paper, it is a sensible state paper, containing some things we like and some which we do not.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is now settled beyond dispute that the whole National Republican ticket for Representatives to Congress have been elected in New-Jersey by one thousand majority. The number of Representatives is six. They were elected by general ticket. We presume our Jackson friends will no longer claim New-Jersey. This is an excellent example for New-Hampshire to follow. We apprehend when the question shall be fairly put between Clay and Jackson we shall have many similar changes.

CONGRESS.

Our paper has been so crowded of late, with messages, foreign news, &c that we have not been able to keep up any thing like a regular journal of the proceedings of Congress. Nothing of special interest has yet been brought forward; &no business has been decisively acted on. The trial of Judge Peck is, at present, the engrossing subject. This trial at the last dates was apparently drawing to a close. When this has terminated we have reason to hope that business will proceed.

DEATHS IN NORWAY,

From January 1st 1826, to Jan. 1st 1831, 72.—Over 90 years of age, 1—between 80 and 90, 5—between 70 and 80, 5—between 60 and 70, 4—between 50 and 60, 1—between 40 and 50. 5—between 30 and 40, 5—between 20 and 30, 6—between 10 and 20, 5—under 10, 36.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS—At 3 o'clock the two Houses met in the Representatives Chamber agreeably to assignment and proceeded to the choice of seven Councillors for the current political year.

The whole number of votes given was	167
Necessary to a choice	84
Isaac Lane, had	99
Allen H. Cobb,	100
Joseph Howard,	100
William Emerson,	100
Hezekiah Prince,	100
Abijah Smith,	100
Ralph C. Johnson,	100

And they were severally declared elected. An order was subsequently passed directing the Secretary of State to notify them of their election.

Votes for other candidates were as follows:

Nathaniel Hobbs,	50
William Swan,	66
Benjamin Riggs,	66
Lemuel Pane,	62
Ebenezer Poor,	66
Otis Little,	66
John Willams,	66
Elisha Allen,	18

And several scattering votes.

Choice of Secretary of State.—The committee appointed to receive the votes, reported the whole number to be 167

Necssary to a choice	84
Roscoe G. Green had	95
Edward Russel	70
Scattering	2

Mr. Green was thereupon declared elected.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Harris reported that he had waited upon the Governor, informed him of his election, and that he would wait upon the House in Convention for the purpose of taking upon himself the oaths prescribed by the Constitution.

At 10 o'clock the oath of office was administered to the Governor by both Houses in Convention.

The Secretary of State then made Proclamation that Samuel Emerson Smith is Governor of the State of Maine.

Mr. Dean of the committee who had taken under consideration the best mode of raising a valuation Committee reported, that a Committee of 5 be taken from the Senate, 10 from the House, and 24 from the Public at large; 3 of whom to be from the counties of York, Cumberland, Kennebec and Lincoln, each, and 2 from Hancock, Waldo, Penobscot, Somerset, Washington and Oxford each, and this committee to be chosen by both Houses in joint ballot—laid upon the table.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the Committee of Elections: Messrs. Cole of Paris, Hamlin of Columbia, Smith of Portland, McGown of Bath and Davis of Bridgton.

About half past eleven o'clock the Message of the Governor was received, and read by the Speaker.

An order was passed for printing 1000 copies of the message, with which the House concurred. [500 were printed *last year.*] *Adj.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the committee on Apportionment was instructed to procure the printing of three hundred copies of such an abstract of the Census of Maine as they may think proper, for the use of the Legislature.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—On motion of Mr. Dummer of Hallowell, the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a superintendant of the public schools in this State, and to inquire whether any further provisions in law are necessary in regard to the books to be used in said schools, and also whether it is not expedient that the school committee in the several towns should be required to take an oath of office previous to their entering on their duties.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Hall from the committee appointed to wait on Samuel E. Smith, Esq. and inform him of his election by the people, to be Governor of the State of Maine the current year and that both branches of the Legislature are now ready to meet in Convention for the purpose of administering the oaths of office, required by the Constitution, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and the Govenor elect was pleased to say that he accepted the office and would meet the two branches of the Legislature in the Representatives Chamber, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, this day, for the purpose of being qualified according to the provisions of the Constitution.

A message was received from the House of Representatives proposing to meet the Senate in convention at 10 o'clock this forenoon, for the purpose of administering the oaths of office to the Govenor elect and requesting the concurrence of the Senate, and the Senate concurred.

On motion of Mr. Steele, ordered, that Messrs. Steele, Fuller and Goodwin, with such as the House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor elect, and inform him that the Legislature are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make—sent down for concurrence.—House concurred, and Messrs. Witham, Small, Swett, Lord of Gardnier, and Shaw, were joined.—The committee reported that the Governor would communicate by message, forthwith.

The Senate concurred with the House and ordered 1000 copies of the Governor's message to be printed.

Adj. to Monday 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

VALUATION QUESTION.—The report on this subject came up from the House amended so as that the committee should consist of five from the Senate, ten from the House, and fourteen from the people at large. The report was referred to a select committee of the Senate, who reported in favour of having the committee consist of twenty-four to be taken exclusively from the Legislature, viz. five from the Senate and nineteen from the House. In the afternoon the subject was again taken up for consideration.

Mr. Megquier moved to amend the report so that the committee shall consist of thirty one members exclusively from the Legislature, viz: five from the Senate and twenty six from the House, and that they be selected from the several counties in the following proportions. Four from each of the counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln and Kennebeck; three from each of the counties of Oxford, Sommerset and Penobscot; and two from each of the counties of Waldo, Hancock and Washington. This motion, after a few remarks from three or four of the members, prevailed without a division. And the report was sent down to the House in a new draft for concurrence. [In the House the new draft was taken up, and the question on reconsidering their former vote and concurring with the Senate, was taken up for consideration.

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative as follows, Yeas 96 Nays 47. So the House concurred with the Senate.

A communication was received from the Marshall of Maine, transmitting an abstract of the Census of the State.

Also, a communication from the late Treasurer of State, transmitting his annual Report.

Several petitions were read and committed.

OHIO.—The Baltimore American contains a letter from Columbus, Ohio, dated Dec, 31, which says,—The Legislature has just elected THOMAS EWING, Esq. a Senator in Congress for six years. He is a gentleman of talents and a staunch friend of Henry Clay and the American System. The same letter also states that the Hon JOHN C. WRIGHT late a member of Congress, has also been elected by the Legislature, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT!

THE public is hereby notified that I the subscriber have found out a method to supersede the necessity of steam in boats of burden. The simplicity of this construction is, that the load which the boat contains will force it on its passage equal to the power of steam. The construction of the machinery is so simple in its power and force, that any person at first sight, can comprehend its propriety, utility and importance. The subscriber wishing to carry this invention into operation, proposes to divide the expense of one boat into twenty shares; and those Gentlemen in the County of Oxford who may be disposed to aid in the above enterprise shall have the right of running boats from Portland to Boston.

The subscriber proposes to exhibit the above improvement at Stevens' Tavern on Paris Hill, on Wednesday and Thursday the 26th and 27th inst.—and the following week at Wm. Pingree's Store in Norway.

JOHN BICKNELL.

Buckfield, Jan. 13, 1831.

N. B. No letters will be received unless Post Paid. *** Editors please to notice this.

MARRIED,

In West Minot, on the 8th inst. by Joshua Parsons, Esq Mr. Alcander Bearce to Miss Lydia Harlow, both of Minot.

Drowned in Minot, (in Wilson Pond,) on the 29th ult. Affa and Luke, children of James Worcester, the former 17 and the latter 15 years of age.

LOOK HERE!!

BARTON

HAS just got a prime lot of TICKETS, and will keep Prizes to sell in lots to suit purchasers, during the winter. Persons who want money can now have it by sending to his Lottery Office. Try a few times and see if it is not so. Lottery draws every week.

Jan. 17. 31

LIST OF LETTERS

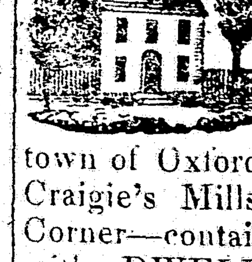
Remaining in the Post Office in DIXFIELD, Jan. 1, 1830.

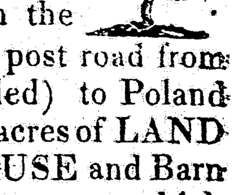
James Burgess	Josiah Curtis
Benjamin Fobes 3	Ephraim Marble
Nathan Mayhew	Isaac Randall
Samuel Frost	Ephraim Packard 2
David Gordon	Philander S. Wilson
Giles H. Hawes	Charles R. Wilson
Polly Hall	Stephen Wing
Lois E. Hayward	Barthomew Hutchinson
John C. Wyman	Selectmen, Dixfield
Mary C. Leland.	

HENRY FARWELL, P. M.

A Farm

For Sale.





THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the town of Oxford, on the post road from Craigie's Mills (so called) to Poland Corner—containing fifty acres of LAND with a DWELLING-HOUSE and Barn thereon—it being the farm on which Mr. Nathan Rowe now lives. Terms of sale made easy.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

A complete CONCORDANCE of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, or a Dictionary and alphabetical index to the Bible, in two parts, containing the appellative or common words in so full and large a manner, that any verse may be readily found by looking for any material word in it, together with its various significations, with an account of the several Jewish customs and ceremonies, the proper names in the scriptures; by Alexander Cruden, LAST EDITION.

CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL, or the best days of a Philosopher; by Sir Humphrey Dewy, with a sketch of the author's life and notes.

POPULAR FAIRY TALES, or a Lilliption Library, containing 25 choice pieces of fancy and fiction, by the renowned King Oberon, Queen Mab, Mother Goose, Mother Bunch, Master Puck, and other distinguished personages of the fairies.

PARLOR LECTURES on Scripture history, by a Mother.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, by William Law, to which is added some account of the Author.

MANUAL of MATERIA MEDICA and Pharmacy, by H. M. Edwards, M. D. and P. Vavasseur, M. D. comprising a Concise Description of the Articles used in Medicine;—their Physical and Chemical Properties; the Botanical Characters of the Medicinal Plants; the Formulæ for the Principal Officinal Preparations of the American, Parisian, Dublin, Edinburg, &c. Pharmacopœias; with Observations on the Proper Mode of Combining and Administering Remedies. Translated from the French, with numerous Additions and Corrections, and adapted to the Practice of Medicine and to the Art of Pharmacy in the United States. By Joseph Togno, M. D. Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and E. Durand, Member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

WEEMS' Life of Washington, with curious anecdotes. Jan. 18.

Iron, Steel & Hardware.

THOMAS B. BROOKS

INFORMS his customers in the County of Oxford, that he has removed his place of business from Portland to Hallowell, and has added to his large stock of HARDWARE a complete assortment of

IRON & STEEL,

flat, square and round. Also—Cut NAILS, Window GLASS, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. all of which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail, for cash or approved credit.

January 4, 1830. 29 3

Notice!

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Jan. 1. 1831.

Morrill Bradbury—Stephen Cummings—Benjamin Fuller—Asa Holt—Wm. Lovejoy—John Richardson 3.

for WM. REED, P. M.
by INCREASE ROBINSON, A. P. M.

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL,

which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, *General Agent.*

Norway Village, March 23 1yeop41

FOR SALE, CHEAP!!

THE subscriber will sell the remainder of his Stock in trade, at very reduced prices, on a reasonable credit.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.

Norway, Jan. 6, 1831 30

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, an active Boy from 16 to 18 years of age. One who has a good education and can come well recommended will receive good encouragement.

We have been furnished with the following facts relative to the first settlement of this town by a venerable correspondent who was among its early settlers. We believe that they will be read with interest by all the people of this County, and more especially by the inhabitants of this town. There can be but one opinion as to the importance of preserving some memorials of the earliest settlement of our towns, as what now exists in memory, will soon be lost in confused tradition. The minutes thus furnished of events and names that are now recent and fresh in the mind, will be valuable to those who may hereafter wish to retrace the rise and progress of our State, and the several towns of which it is composed. Unless some effort is made to preserve a knowledge of events which, though now thought trifling, may hereafter be deemed valuable, and few years will place them beyond the reach of human research. We should be happy to afford a place in the frail record of our newspaper, to local reminiscences of all the towns in our County, and thus give to our weekly sheets a value with those who are to come after us which they would not otherwise possess.

Jeffersonian.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF

PARIS,

IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD, ME.

The town of Paris was granted in the year 1771 to Capt. Joshua Fuller of Watertown, Mass. and his company, for their services in the old French war, when they were under the King of England. The first trees that were felled in town were cut by Mr. John Daniels, who is yet alive. The lot on which the clearing was first commenced, is the same on which the Meeting house, Court-house and other public buildings now stand, and includes almost all the village of Paris Hill and was sold at that time for an iron kettle. Corn was first raised in Paris in the year 1780, by Isaac Jackson and Lemuel Jackson Jr. Soon after this time old Mr. Lemuel Jackson came to Paris and brought with him about fourteen hundred dollars and greatly helped the settlement of the town.—With him came his son Levi and his son-in-law Dea. John Willis.

I shall now give a list of those whom I consider the first inhabitants of this town. John Daniels and his son John, Asa Barrows, *Abner Shaw, *Thomas Stevens, Benjamin Hammond, Josiah Smith, Joseph Hammond. *Nicholas Chesley, *John Besse and his son John, *Asa Dean, Joseph Perry, Asa Perry, Uriah Ripley, Seth Morse, James Morse, *Isaac Bolster and his son Isaac, *Jonathan Hall, Abijah Hall, *Jonathan Shurtleff and his son *Jonathan, *Peter Durell, *Reuben Hubbard, Levi Hubbard, *Wm. Stowell, *Daniel Stowell, Elias Stowell, *Elijah Robinson, *Stephen Robinson, *Joel Robinson, *John Robinson, Daniel Staples, *Seth Carpenter, Elias Patridge, *Eben Nelson, *Abner Rawson, Eben'r. Rawson, Caleb Cushman, Aaron Fuller, *Simeon Pond, *Jonathan Bemis, Wm. Stearns, Abijah Warren, Silvanus Robbins, Barnabas Faunce, *John Tuel, *David Andrews, Edward Andrews, Abiezer Andrews, John Gray, Edmund Dean, Nathan Nelson, Solomon Jordan, *Merodock Smith, *Timothy Smith, Joseph Swift, Caleb Swift, Wm. C. Whitney [made a beginning with the first settlers but soon after removed,] *—— Holmes, *——Le Broke, *Josiah Bisco, Jarius Shaw, Samuel King, George King, *Solomon Bryant, Eleazer Cole, *—— Swan, *Jacob Twitchell, Jesse Briggs, *Nathan Parse, Asa Robinson, Silas Maxim.

The first white male child born in Paris was Joseph Daniels who now lives here. The wife of Dea. John Willis was the first woman who came to Paris, and she is yet alive.

This town was at first called Number Four. It was incorporated by the name of Paris in 1793. The first Captain chosen was Levi Hubbard afterwards Major General. The first Representative to the Legislature from this town was Josiah Bisco. The following persons have since been Representatives: Levi Hubbard, Elias Stowell, Seth Morse, Benjamin Chandler, Alanson Mellen, Albion K. Parris, James Hooper, Henry Prentise, Simeon Cummings, and Joseph G. Cole.

The first Physician that came to this town was Dr. Barnet, but he did not stay long. Dr. Cyprian Stevens was the first Doctor who settled in Paris.—He died in 1807. Dr. Brooks lived in this town several years, also Dr. Croswell, Dr Dean, and Dr. Hanson. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin afterwards settled here, who died in 1829, and Dr. Benjamin Chandler who died in 1826. The now practising Physicians are Asaph Kittridge and Job Holmes.

The first minister settled in Paris was James Hooper who was ordained in 1795. John Willis was ordained as an Evangelist in 1812, and Joseph Walker in 1821. Elder Witham has been ordained since. Aaron Fuller Jr. is also a minister but was not ordained in Paris.

Daniel Stowell was the first person commissioned as a Justice in town.

The Meeting-house on Paris Hill was built in 1803. The County of Oxford was formerly a part of Cumberland and York, and was organized into a district County in 1805. The first Judges of the Common Pleas were Simon Frye of Fryeburg, Samuel Parris of Hebron, and Luther Cary of Turner. The first Clerk of the Courts was Cyrus Hamlin who served in that office many years.—Benjamin Chandler was Clerk one year. Thomas Clark succeeded Cyrus Hamlin and was succeeded by Rufus K. Goodenow, the present Clerk. The second bench of Judges were Benjamin Green of Berwick, Judah Dana of Fryeburg and Wm. Widgery of Portland. The Courts are now held by Ezekiel Whitman. The first Judge of Probate was Rev. Mr. Fessenden. He soon died, and Judah Dana was appointed to that office. When Maine became a State, Dr. Benjamin Chandler was appointed Judge of Probate and so continued until his death. Stephen Emery was then appointed and still continues Judge of Probate. The following persons and in the following order have been Registers of Probate, viz: Samuel A. Bradley and Timothy Osgood of Fryeburg, Ruel Washburn of Livermore, Thomas Webster of Fryeburg, and Thomas Clark of Paris, the present Register. The following persons have been Sheriffs of the County of Oxford. Gen. Learned of Livermore who ran away and injured his bondsmen about six thousand dollars, Hannibal Hamlin of Waterford, Gen. McMillan of Fryeburg, Cyrus Hamlin of Paris, and Wm. C. Whitney of Oxford, the present Sheriff. Henry Rust of Norway was the first County Treasurer. His son Henry was the second, and Alanson Mellen is the third and present Treasurer. A printing press was established in Paris by Asa Barton in 1824.

The first lawyer who made a stand in Paris was Z. Soule. Since that time there has been Nathaniel Howe, Albion K. Parris, Enoch Lincoln, Stephen Emery, Timothy J. Carter, and Joseph G. Cole. The three last now live in Paris. Levi Stowell also made a stand as a lawyer in Paris for a short time. There never have been but two ordained ministers in Paris whose labors have been confined to this town viz: James Hooper and Joseph Walker

The first person who was killed in Paris was Oliver Hubbard by the fall of a tree. The second was a young man by the name of Warren who was killed by a limb from a tree. Three persons have been drowned here. The first was a man by the name of Frost from Bethel. He and another man went out to slide on the ice on the Pond at Paris mills on the Lord's day. Both broke thro' but one was saved. Before the settlement of the town a man by the name of Snow was killed by the Indians at a place on the Little Androscoggin River in this town which has since been called Snow's Falls. When the town was first settled a boy was lost and no vestige of him or his clothes was found. He was a brother to Daniel Macomber, who now lives in Paris.—About 1816 two men were drowned.—They washed sheep in a cold day, and after they had done they plunged themselves into the River and were drowned. Their names were Allen and Strout. Caleb Cushman had a son killed by falling under the axe of his brother when cutting wood at the door. The following persons have committed suicide: Mrs Carpenter, Nathaniel Carpenter, Abigail Stearns, and Benjamin Pratt.——Two men have perished in the cold, supposed by intoxication.

The Congregational Meetinghouse in this town, was built in 1817. The Baptist Meetinghouse was built in 1803 by a committee of the following persons:—Ebenezer Rawson, Jarius Shaw, Lemuel Jackson Jr. Benjamin Hammond, and Nathan Woodbury. Jonathan Bemis, John Daniels Jr. and Samuel Stephens, have since joined the committee. The Committee have lost considerable money by building said house, unless there is generosity enough in those who attend meeting there to relieve them. If the subject was taken into serious consideration by them, they would soon relieve the proprietors from their burden and indemnify them in full. If there was no meeting house on Paris Hill, one must be built, which would be attended with great expense. If the rising generation who are soon to be and some who already are in possession of their father's property, would come forward and relieve the committee, they would do honor to their fathers and to themselves.—Young men of Paris, what is more disgraceful than to pass through a rich town and to see no meeting house, or to see one shattered and decaying for the want of care and attention? What is more honorable to a town than to see a good meeting house kept in good repair—a minister of the everlasting gospel comfortably supported, and the people attending on the public worship of God on the Lord's day? My young friends, we are too apt to think that whatever relates to the worship of God and our eternal salvation may be neglected until we have attended to every thing else; not considering that God has enjoined it upon us to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. I have this opinion of you, young men, that if you should seriously consider upon this subject, you would not let the labors of your fathers fall to the ground to the dishonor of your fathers and yourselves. If you do, what will those who travel through the town say of you? what will the Court which often meets here say of you? Will they not say of you, that the spirit of the fathers has not descended to the sons? If I was a young man inheriting my father's estate, or expecting to, one of two things I would do. I would do my part towards the meeting house and for the support of the public worship of God, or I would move out of town, where they would not have a meeting house or a minister. You know, young men, that I am not writing to you on my own account but on yours and for your good. I have preached the Gospel to you from your infancy without charge or expense to you, and but very little to your fathers. I must soon leave you and the meeting house. Soon you will see me no more ascend the pulpit—you will soon be deprived of seeing my bald head and hearing my faltering voice any more. The doctrine I have preached to you I am willing to live and to die by.

I have written this short history to revive in the minds of the old the things which they have seen, and to inform the rising generation of what has taken place. The first settlers of Paris were principally from the Counties of Plymouth and Worcester, in Mass. They were healthy, strong and enterprising. They had to suffer many privations, and endure much hardship, but the Lord prospered their labors and they soon became wealthy and independent farmers. They have given to their children a good English education, and if the children maintain the honor of their fathers they will do well. The town of Paris has never been very litigious. There has never been a lawsuit on the subject of religion in this town. The number of inhabitants at present is 2307. There are between two and three hundred who are professors of religion. If half of them are found with oil in their vessels at the last day, it will be well for them. There are many I hope who have the oil of grace, who have not yet made a profession of religion. The religious denominations in Paris are Baptist, Freewill Baptist, methodist, Congregationalist, and Universalist. The number of those who profess religion is small compared with the whole. It is high time for the inhabitants of this town to seek the Lord while he may be found, for we shall many of us soon exchange time for eternity and appear before the judgement seat of Christ, and if we live and die neglecting the Son of God and the only Savior of sinners, where he is gone we cannot come. May God grant that you may all receive power to become the sons of God. As for myself, I can say of you who are, and of those who have been the inhabitants of Paris, you have treated me well and I hope that what few days I have yet to live with you, I shall be faithful to God, to you and to myself.

JAMES HOOPER.

*Dead.

☞Mr. Hooper probably forgot to mention the following:—Joseph Rust of Norway was the first Register of Deeds and held the office till he died. Alanson Mellen was the second Register who now holds the office.

A BLACKSMITH'S STUDY.

What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the *study* of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and Gentlemen, walk in—don't be frightened—blacksmiths were in fashion before dancing masters, and steel was used for many purposes of utility previous to the invention of corsets. In our editorial peregrinations, we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondant, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and whose pithy productions in our columns, had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the fiirst literary perodicals. On arriving at the village inn, we inquired for Mr. A. B. and was directed to a blacksmith's shop, where we found our friend busily engaged at his useful occupation. Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and into his *study*. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plaistered, and provided with a fire stove, a bed, a writing desk, a book case and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes, comprising some standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature. It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklins & Roger Shermans of a fomer age conceived and planed the movements which resulted in the *establishment* of our free institutions. And it will be in such retirements that the plans of moral reform will be perfected which are to save our country, if it is saved, from corruption and despotism. *People's Advocate.*

Provisions are cheap or deer according to seasons. A sensible man will allow nothing for luxuries, unless his income be beyond the reach of accident.

MEDICAL SCHOOL Of Maine.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on Monday, the twenty-first day of February, 1831.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DELAMATER, M. D.

Anatomy and Surgery by REUBEN D. MUSSEY M. D. Professor at Dartmouth College.

Obstetrics, by JAMES MCKEEN, M. D.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and constantly increasing.

The LIBRARY, already one of the most valuable Medical Libraries in the United States, is every year, enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.

Every person, becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.

The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is $50. Graduating fee, including diploma, $10. There is no Matriculating, nor Library fee. The Lectures continue three months.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September.

Boarding may be obtained in the Commons' Hall at a very reasonable price.

P. CLEAVELAND, Secretary.

Brunswick, October 16, 1830 226weop

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

The HERMIT in LONDON, or sketches of English Manners.

A LEXICON of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the use of Schools and Libraries, with several hundred Engravings, by Hervey Wilbur.

ADDRESSES to the DEITY, by James Fordyce, D. D.

FANSHAWE, an interesting tale.

The POETICAL WORKS of Campbell, Montgomery, Rogers, Lamb and Henry Kirke White, complete in one volume, octavo, with portraits.

ELIZABETH, or Exiles of Liberia, a tale founded upon facts.

The fashionable AMERICAN LETTER WRITER, or the art of polite correspondence, containing a variety of plain and elegant letters on Business, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Relationship, Friendship, &c. with forms of Complimentary Cards,—to the whole is prefixed directions for letter writing and rules for composition.

The FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE, dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy, by the author of Hobomok. A fat kitchen markets a lean will—Economy is a poor man's revenue, extravagance a rich man's ruin—THIRD EDITION, corrected by the author, to which is added "Hints to persons of moderate fortune."

Norway Village, Jan. 4, 1831.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

☞ YARN, ☜

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Travelling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY,

Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their FUTURE custom.

☞She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Bonnets, Hoods, Calashes, Caps, Turbans, &c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of

BAND BOXES.

Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the place, would inform all persons who are indebted to him for the Oxford Observer from April 13th 1829, to Oct. 4th 1830, that he has transferred all his accounts into the hands of Wm E. Goodnow, who is authorized to collect and receive payment for the same.

Also, all who are indebted to him for Job Printing and Advertising, are requested to make payment as above.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

Norway, Nov. 28.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at $1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

Oct. 1, 1830.

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 8th instant, JOSIAH P. LOVEJOY, an indented apprentice—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date. STEPHEN LOVEJOY.

Waterford, Dec. 8th, 1830. 27

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

☞All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, ☞POST PAID.☜

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MONTHLY TRAVELLER.

THE Monthly (Boston) Traveller, from its large, close pages, and small type, has already furnished a larger quantity of miscellaneous reading for the price (two dollars) than any magazine in this section of the country. But the publishers, encouraged by its growing popularity and increasing circulation, are determined to spare no exertions to add still more to its value, and to deserve additional support. They will therefore enlarge the second volume, which is to commence in January, without increasing the price. Each number will then contain forty large pages, being one fourth more in number, and quantity of reading, than those of the first volume; and furnishing a much greater amount of matter, for the trifling annual charge, than any cotemporaneous work in the Union. The original plan, hitherto so successful, will still be pursued—to cull with care the choicest flowers of learning, science, poetry, and general miscellany, from the pages of the most popular foreign and American magazines, and each month to form such a boquet, as, it is hoped, may meet the approbation of the numerous lovers of light reading.

Contents of the Number for November.

Rosedale, Women of Business, Intellectual Habits, The Panther Hunter, Moral Painting, New England, The Country Bachelor, Compliments, Reminiscence, Autumn, The Scissors Grinder, Order of Creation, Female Beauty, Superstition, Confessions of a Suicide, Religion, History of Paul Shack, Phrenology Unsupported by Science, The Dandy, Female Education, The Souvenir for 1831, The Human Mind, The Missionaries, Insect Transformation, The Closing of life, Elfine's Rock, Advice to Youth, Rosalia, Irish Travelling, Varieties.—POETRY—The Broken Vow, Unshaken Constancy, To ——— ———, What is Life? The Bridal, The Wife, Aspen Tree, Lines, Oh Well do I Remember, Sabbath Noon.

CONDITIONS.—1. The Monthly Traveller is published regularly on the 15th of each month, at No. 63, Court-Street, Boston. 2. Each number contains thirty-two pages, large octavo, in handsome brevier and minion type, stitched in a printed cover. At the close of the volume, an appropriate title page and table of contents will be furnished. 3. Terms, $2 a year in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing;—otherwise, 2,50. Nov. 16.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J.B. RUSSEL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to $50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, *with short directions on each package for its culture and management*—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Nov. 5

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

☞*Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.*

Portland, March, 1830. 48tf

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer,

50 CORDS

WOOD.

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, *provided* they deliver it soon.

Dec. 21.